## NEW STATUE OF GEN. GRANT.

IT IS TO BE PLACED IN FAIRMOUNT PARK, PHILADELPHIA.

The Work Restful Rather Than Dramatic-Daniel C. French the Sculptor-Monument to Hermann Erected in Iowa.

A statue of General Grant has just been completed by Mr. Daniel Chester French and will be erected in Fairmount park. Philadelphia, as soon as the pedestal is finished.

The commission for its execution was given some years ago to Mr. Daniel Chester French. The group, which shows the great commander-in-chief astride his horse, is of French. The group, which shows the great commander-in-chief astride his horse, is of heroic size and cast in bronze. Its ensemble is imposing, dignified, sculpturesque and there is a unity between the horse and the rider which is too often wanting in the average military equestrian statue.

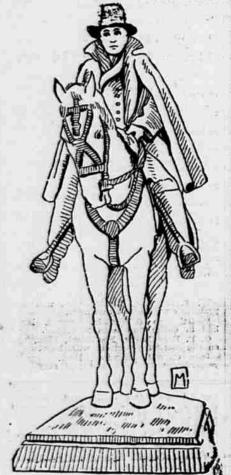
Temperamentally, Mr. French was well fitted for his task. His qualifications as an imagination sculptor, a portrayer of the ideal, have helped him in his rendering of America's great army hero. He has pictured the "silent man" in an easy attitude, reposeful, yet vigorous, quiet, yet full of a latent force. He is clad in full uniform and over his shoulders hangs the voluminous cloak, so characteristically his—which cloak, by the way, was loaned the sculptor by Colonel Fred Grant, and which adds, with its massive folds most marvelously to the composition of the group.

The general wears upon his head the familiar wide-brimmed slouch hat, beneath which his strong features are modeled with exceeding care, and it may be added, with unusual success as to likeness. The expression is sober, thoughtful. The spectator fancies that the man is pondering over some stupendous military maneuver.

The work is rather restful than dramatic, a quality which gives to the bronze representation some small suggestion of that reserve force which was—according to those who knew him best—the secret of Grant's mysterious power over his troops.

who knew him best—the secret of Grant's mysterious power over his troops.

The horse upon which Mr. French has placed his Grant is the work of Edward C. Potter. It is a large and powerful steed, of fine proportions, a worthy mount for his distinguished rider. The original from which Mr. Potter worked is a fine animal, a direct descendant of the horse presented to Grant by the sultan of Turkey, and now



THE GRANT STATUE TO BE ERECTED AT PHILADELPHIA.

owned by Mr. Joel J. Bailey, of this city.

The site for its disposition at the junction of the Dairy road and the East River drive was selected by Mr. French himself after a careful consideration of the many available spots in the park. In its final placing the statue will stand in comparatively open ground, visible from a long sweep of the popular driveway.

The unveiling ceremonies—when arrangements for them will have been completed—shall be both imposing and impressive as befits the occasion, the presentation of a memorial of the nation's chiefest warrior to a community which loved him well.

Mr. French had the good fortune to start his career as a sculptor among an influential coterie of men. He was born and raised among the colony of thinkers and writers which has made the little Massachusetts town of Concord world famous, and his first really great conception now stands there. "The Minute Man," first exhibited in Philadelphia during the Centennial exhibition of 1876. Mr. French has recently attained the distinguished nonor of being the first American sculptor to whom permission has been given to erect an outdoor statue in Europe. The staue will be of General Washington, and it will stand on the Rue Washington in Paris.

## A MONUMENT TO HERMANN.

The Great German Hero Honored in a Little Minnesota Town.

In the little town of New Ulm, Minn., which is credited with a population of less than 4,000, there has been recently dedicatthan 4,000, there has been recently dedicated a monument which would do credit to the largest city of the country.

It has been erected to the memory of Hermann, known to history as the "hero of Germany," born sixteen years before Christ and called Arminios by the Greek writers and Arminios by the Romans. Indignant at the oppression of his countrymen, he obtained citizenship at Rome, by false pretenses induced the Roman army to advance beyond the Rhine and there led them into a battle which resulted in a decisive defeat. He was assassinated by his own relatives in his 37th year as a result of a popular impression that he was aining at becoming a dictator.

Back of the dedication of this monument



MONUMENT TO HERMANN AT NEW ULM, MINN.

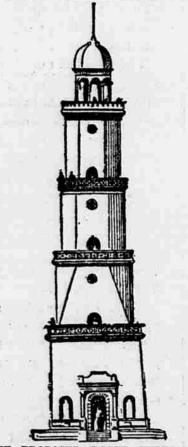
in the town that has grown up among the wilds of Minnesota is an interesting story. The project was suggested nearly twenty years ago by Julius Brendt, a modest, unassuming German architect of New Ulm. In the matter he interested the state lodge of the Sons of Hermann, and later the national grand lodge, and for years the latter Lody made a substantial contribution to the mon-ument fund. When the latter, however,

began to run into the thousands there arose began to run into the thousands there arose a dispute as to where the monument should be situated, and so hot a tarse-cornered fight was brought about between Milwaukee. St. Paul and Minneapolis that it was decided to allow the pile to go to the town where the scheme originated. The result some years later was the secession of the entire grand lodge of Wisconsin from the national body, and it has never returned. The dedication was under the auspices of the national supreme lodge.

In addition to citizens and members of the supreme body, 10,000 German citizens from Minnesota and surrounding states witnessed the exercises.

#### ROGER WILLIAMS MONUMENT. For Many Years Such a Plan Has Been Under Consideration and a Fund

Has Been Collected. The recent gathering of Roger Williams lescendants at Providence gave occasion for talk which ultimately may result in



THE PROPOSED ROGER WILLIAMS MONUMENT.

the erection of a monument to Roger Williams, the man who founded the state of Rhode Island.

liams, the man who founded the state of Rhode Island.

There is at the present time a fund of pretty good size which will be used at some time for the erection of a monument to Roger Williams. The fund was started a good many years ago, and the first deposit of money was not large, but the accumulations of interest have been steady.

In July 1771, eighty-eight years after the death of Williams, the freemen of Providence in town meeting assembled voted to erect a stone to mark the grave, and appointed a committee, consisting of Stephen Hopkins, who five years later was one of the men who signed the Declaration of Independence; Amos Atwell and Darius Sessions, to draft an inscription for a monument, which at the tame meeting it was voted to erect.

But the swift march of events, which ended with the Revolutionary war, probably caused this work to be forgotten, and the stone was not erected.

In April, 1880, a meeting of about 200 prominent citizens of Providence was held in response to an invitation extended by Stephen Randall, a descendant of Roger Williams, who had made special research to discover the actual resting place of his ancestor. The month previous he had caused to be exhumed the remains of Roger Williams. They were placed in an urn and deposited in the vault belonging to Mr. Randall at the North burial ground.

A petition for an act of incorporation was adopted. The corporation was to be known as the Roger Williams' Monument Association. Prominent men were among the signers of the articles of incorporation, ation. Prominent men were among the signers of the articles of incorporation, and at the May session of the legislature the act was passed. the act was passed.

A committee reported that the site be the summit of Prospect hill, this being near the identical spot selected by Roger Williams himself as his family burial place, and being, moreover, 200 feet above tide

water.

The funds, it is said, amount at the present time to something over \$12,000.

# MONUMENT FOR J. DUBUQUE.

Memory of the Iowa Pioneer to Be Fittingly Honored by an Iowa Institute.

The Early Settlers' Association and the Iowa Institute of Science and Arts have formed a joint association which will rear a monument upon the grave of Julian Du-buque. This is upon the top of a majestic



PROPOSED MONUMENT TO JULIAN DUBUQUE, AT DUBUQUE, IA. bluff a mile below Dubuque and overlooking

bluff a mile below Dubuque and overloeking the Mississippi.

Dubuque's claim to honor rests on the fact that he was the first settler. James Langworthy, who came to Dubuque in 1830, read a paper before a local society in 1855 in which he thus recorded the legend prevailing in early days:

"There were mines of lead worked here as early as 1800 by the natives aided by Julian Dubuque, an Indian trader, who adopted their habits and customs, married into their tribe and became a great chief among them. He is said to have been of French and Spanish parentage, of small stature, greatly addicted to the vices incident upon the comminging of the Spanish and Indian races in America, and a great medicine man. He would take live snakes of the most venomous kind into his prims and bosom, and was consequently regarded by the Indians with a superstitious veneration. He died a victim to his vices in 1810, and was buried on a high bluft that overlooks the river near the Indian yillage at the mouth of Catfish creek. A stone house surmounted by a red cedar cross, with a leaden door, was placed around his grave, which may be still seen, though in a dilaguidated condition. When I first visited his fomb in 1830, the remains of two Indians chiefs were deposited within, I suppose as a mark of peculiar distinction."

Under date of New Orleans, October 22, 1796, Dubuque wrote to "El Baron de Carrondolet, Spanish intendant and governor general of Louisiana," respecting his treaty with the Indians, and his hardships and misfortunes, and humbly petitioning for permission to remain in peaceful possession of the "Spanish mine." The plebeian snake charmer furnished a model for the diplomatic literature of the preceding century by concluding as follows:

"I pray this said goodness to be so good as to allow the pure simplicate of my heart in default of my eloquence. I pray heaven to conserve and lead you with all its kindness I am and will be all my life of your excellency the very humble, very obedient and very submitted servant.

It was the ba

a century, but a controversy over it which arose last winter still rages, and after dedicating the monument this fall the lowa Institute of Science and Arts, inspired by the memory of Dubuque's genius for diplomacy, will endeavor to negotiate a treaty of peace between the rival philologists.

#### THE STEVENSON MONUMENT. Bronze Memorial to the Scotch Novelist Cast at San Fran-

cisco. The bronze monument that is to be crect-Robert Louis Stevenson, the novelist, has been successfully cast in San Francisco. been successfully cast in San Francisco. The statue will represent a Spanish galleon under full sail, it being considered the most representative emblem of Stevenson's work. The vessel will be named the Bonaventure. It will rest on a granite pedestal eight feet high, and the top of the masts of the Bonaventure will be four feet above that. The monument is expected to be ready for dedication October 16.

Two Monuments.

The Ontario government has decided to have erected two monuments in front of the parliament buildings, one of the queen and the other of the late Prime Minister Alexander McKenzie, They are to cost \$5,000.

### MARIE AND THE AGENT.

Story of an Attempt to Replace the Spinning Wheel in "Faust" With

a Sewing Machine. The following story, which was published in German recently in connection with the death of Marie Seebach, the noted German actress, shows very well the conception of American affairs which still prevails in Germany to a certain extent, says the New York Sun. Seebach was here says the New York Sun, Seehach was here more than twenty years ago, and it is scarcely possible that such an incident as is described would have taken place then, but many such stories are told in Germany to-day as illustrative of American enter-

but many such stories are told in Germany to-day as illustrative of American enterprise.

According to this reminiscence Marie Seebach one day received a message that a gentleman wished to see her. She told the servant to send him to the drawing room in the hotel, and when he arrived he introduced himself as a certain Colonet Smith. Then he plunged at the object of his visit, and said that he represented a certain well known make of sewing machines. "I have already heard," he said, "that you are a great artist. I want to find out if you are a good business woman as well. Do you want to make some money?"

"Oh, I've no objections to make to that, she said, "if it is possible in a perfectly correct and dignified way."

"Oh, it's in the most correct way possible that I propose," the wisitor continued, "and I offer you \$10,000 for doing it."

"What have I to do in return?" asked Seebach.

"Nothing in the world," the colonel re-

"What have I to do in return?" asked Seebach.

"Nothing in the world," the colonel replied, and as he noticed the expression of astonishment on her face he went on: "I told you that I came from a sewing machine company—one of the largest in the world. All that I demand of you in return for the \$10,000 is that as Marguerite in the spinning-wheel scene from 'Faust' you will use one of our sewing machines instead of the wheel, and just keep it in motion for a few seconds. Then we would let handbills drop from the gallery, saying that the machine used by Marle Seebach was made by our firm."

The actress is said to have hesitated for a second, but, in the end, her respect for Goethe's tragedy is described as the feeling which saved her artistic reputation.

This story is of a type that disappeared from general use forty years ago. It is of the kind told about P. T. Barnum in the earlier days of his career. But stories of the kind still pass muster in Europe, although a press agent who attempted anything of the kind in this country would soon lose his job.

## LIFE IN SMALL CITIES.

There Is More Comfort, Happiness and Success Than in the Big Centres.

"The higher salaries of the larger cities is, perhaps, what attracts young men more potently than any other factor," writes Edward W. Bok, in the October Ladics' Home Journal, pointing out "Where Success Awaits Young Men"—in the smaller cities. "But, unfortunately," he says, "as thousands of young men have found for themselves, these salaries are not so high as they are led to believe, nor will the city income buy as much in the metropolis as they bargained for. A salary of \$2,000 a year in the big city will not bring a young man the comfortable living which \$1,000 a year means to him in the smaller community. With a far more moderate salary, the rising young clerk, manager or business man in the small city lives like a king in comparison to the man of equal position in the large center. If he earns a thousand or two a year he has his little home, by lease or purchase. For \$25 per month he can have his own pretty cottage, with God's pure sunshine on four sides of it. His children have their own grass plot for their playground. His porch is his evening pleasure and his Sunday delight. Trees shade his street, cool his rooms, and make living a comfort. His friends live sevening pleasure and his Sunday delight. Trees shade his street, cool his rooms, and make living a comfort. His friends live all around him. He knows the man who lives next door. His neighbors' children are his children's playmates. His social life has a meaning to it; it is a joy and an exhilaration to him. When he goes out in the evening it is into a home gathering where every face is familiar, and where he is known and welcomed. He has time to read, something which the man in the larger city, whom he envies, has not. His church is to him like a family gathering every Sunday morning. The man in the pulpit is his pastor, who, perhaps, has baptized him, married him, and will baptize and marry his children. Respected in his circle of friends, every step of progress in his business is known to them, and is the cause for congratulation. He is within e "The higher salaries of the larger cities

### RUSSIAN SOLDIERS' BELIEF. Some Day, They Think, All Turkey Will Belong to the

Czar. All the wars that have been waged by Russia against the Turks have, so far as the soldiers of the Russian army were cencerned, had a religious inspiration idea that the cross will again take the place of the crescent on the summit of the dome of the great mosque of St. Sophia at Constantinople is firmly implanted in the Constantinople is firmly implanted in the mind of every Russian, says Harper's Round Table. And just as firmly he believes that it is the mission of Russia to plant it there. Every Russian regards it as the manifest destiny of his country, and though the day when Russian hands will tear away the crescent and substitute the cross may be delayed he is convinced that it is only a question of time when the voice of the muezzin from the minaret calling the faithful to prayer will be heard for the last time. When the Russian army under the command of the Grand Duke Nicholas, the brother of the Emperor Alexander II. arrived before Constantinople in the spring of 1875, he sent two telegrams to St. Petersburg, one reporting the state of the army, the other somewhat in the following language:

the other somewhat in the following language;
"My army is in sight of the minarets of St. Sophia; we can take the city with the loss of 7,000 men."

To the first he received the usual acknowledgment; to the second there came no reply. It was by this understood that the emperor did not sanction the enterprise, for it would have been a breach of his pledge to Europe. In the army there was great disappointment, and more than one of the Russian generals, Skobeleff at their head, expressed their anger so forcibly that the Russian army was withdrawn and put beyond the reach of temptation. But the feeling remained in every man's mind that the next time a Russian army came to Constantinople it would be to stay.

#### VIENNA TO LOSE AN ATTRACTION Open Air Cafes Must Go-An Effect of the Anti-Semitic Feeling-Cafes

Are Owned by Jews. Vienna is about to be deprived of one of its greatest attractions. After a century of blissful ignorance of the fact, the muof blissful ignorance of the fact, the municipality has suddenly realized that the all fresco cafes and restaurants of the city constitute an obstruction to traffic. This move is taken in consequence of the discovery by the anti-Semite mayor, Dr. Lueger, that most of the Vienna cafes are owned by Jews. Meanwhile the entire city is up in arms at the idea of being deprived of its open air cafes, for the major portion of the population spend the greater part of their merry existence sipping coffee and beer, and cating less and schnitzel at these al fresco establishments,

Eigenmann took them in hand; or, rather as Professor Eigenmann himself expresses it, everything that was known about them 'turned out on examination to be not so." The things that "are so" about the blind lishes, as now revealed through Professor Eigenmann's studies, never hitherto pub-lished, are extremely interesting. It appears that there are three species of then cnown in the underground waters of the Central states. They are by no means confined to caves, but are found everywhere, more or less abundantly, in the subter more or less abundantly, in the subter-ranean rivers that abound in limestone re-gions. There are several hundreds of miles of such underground waterways in Indiana, Kentucky, Missouri and adjoining states, and here the blind fish may be studied to best advantage, though owing to the char-acter of its habitat its pursuit is always difficult.

INHABIT EARTH'S INTERIOR.

THE FIRST AUTHENTIC INFORMATION CONCERNING BLIND FISH.

Dr. Carl H. Eigenmann Tells Many New and Curious Facts About Them—Extraordinary Fish Found in England.

Everyone has heard of the existence of blind fishes in the Mammoth cave, but it appears that beyond this bald fact practically nothing was known about these singular creatures until Professor Carl H. Eigenmann took them in hand; or, rather,

Eigenmann took them in hand; or, rather,

ENAMES RY THE RUSHEL

# SNAKES BY THE BUSHEL

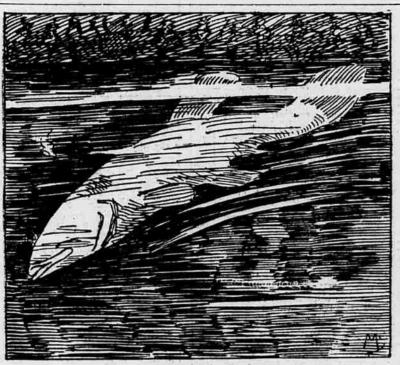
More Than Two Hundred Killed by a Mowing Machine in Delaware County, N. Y.

It is not necessary to go to the far West or South for up-to-date snake stories. One which is vouched for by reliable New York farmers comes from Hancock, Delaware county, and is made public by the Walton

Reporter.

Joseph Darrow, says this truthful newspaper, has a farm just below Hancock vil-lage. He employs as a farmhand Henry Kentucky, Missouri and adjoining states, and here the blind fish may be studied to best advantage, though owing to the character of its habitat its pursuit is always difficult.

The most abundant species of blind fish is about five inches long when full grown. Its body is perfectly smooth, and its skin has no pigment, so that it is translucent, and the entire fish has a pinkish appearance in the head. especially in the young fish, are many cilia or feelers, giving a fuzzy appearance in the case of the young fish. These feelers take the place of eyes to some extent, but in spite of them the fish frequently runs against the wall of its cavern Vail. Henry is a native and to the manor



THE BLIND CAVE FISH-NATURAL SIZE.

or some other obstacle; it is protected from injury by its long lower jaw, which acts as a bumper. In its native caverns the blind fish has practically no enemies. It, therefore, is quite devoid of that shyness that characterizes most fishes, and it may be taken with the hand, if care is observed about making any sudden jar that agitates the water. By means of its sensitive feelers it can recognize any motion about it in the water; but no amount of noise attracts its attention, for it seems to be as devoid of ears as of eyes.

It is not quite correct, however, to imply that the blind fish has no eyes. It is indeed absolutely blind, but it nevertheless has the rudiments of eyes, reminiscent of that very remote time when its ancestors lived in the light and could see as well as other

very remote time when its ancestors lived in the light and could see as well as other fishes. Its native caverns are absolutely dark—dark as no night in the outer world ever is. But if the fish is brought out into the light, it seems to appreciate the change in its conditions; somewhat, perhaps, as a plant appreciates the difference between light and darkness. Doubtless such a rudimentary sensitiveness to light as this may be a property of all animal bodies, but one that is overlooked in view of the highly developed sensitiveness which the functional eye has developed.

This anomalous fish has yet another striking peculiarity in its manner of breeding. Instead of depositing her eggs in the bottom of the water, like most other fishes, the female conveys her eggs to her gill cases, where they remain till they hatch and where for some time the young take refuge.

and where for some time the young take refuge.

Food is probably not overabundant in the dark underground waters, but fortunately the blind fish is a hardy creature, able to thrive on very meager diet.

Professor Eigenmann has shown that when placed in an ordinary aquarium, the creature will live for at least two years, absolutely without food, and meantime appear strong and healthy.

### TARPON FIGHTS TWO MEN. The Fish Finally Escaped After Holding Its Own in the Unequal

Contest. Some of the mill men engaged in rafting lumber near Tampa, Fla., narrate a very unique and peculiar battle that occurred on a timber tow at the mouth of Little Manatee river recently, in which a huge tarpon, weighing 200 pounds or more, had set-to with two men on the raft. J. M. Boyett, the owner of the tug, with J. M. Boyett, the owner of the tug, with some of the lumbermen, was in the water getting the raft in shape for towing. Suddenly a big tarpon sprang out of the water close to the raft's edge, and after going several feet in the air came down head first between two logs, forcing them apart, the fish escaping into the water. No sooner had the men recovered from their astonishment at such a sudden visitor than the tarpon surang out a second time leaning er had the men recovered from their astonishment at such a sudden visitor than the tarpon sprang out a second time, leaping several feet into the air, but on this occasion landing lengthwise of the logs, where it flopped and plunged. Mr. Boyett jumped upon the raft and, getting an ax, advanced to secure the fish. He struck it one good blow, but the next moment was flung a dozen feet off by the fish's powerful tail. He again advanced, but more cautiously, for the fish meant fight.

Boyett would kick and strike at the tarpon, while the latter would retaliate with good interest by means of its fiall-like tail. Boyett was getting the worst of the fight when one of the tug's men ran up and struck the huge fish several heavy blows over the head with a handspike. The tarpon turned upon its new enemy, but thinking probably that it had won sufficient glory for one day, it rolled over to the edge of the raft and disappeared with a fifit of its tail that sent showers of water over its antagonists, Mr. Boyett was severely bruised and for several days he could hardly walk.

The tarpon is a lively fish, and his captor aiways has an exciting contest, but this is the first instance known where it sought.

rattlesnakes, rolled tightly together and as large as a bushel basket.

The horses started full speed for the barn, and the heads and rattles flew in all directions. The horses, the mowing machine and the ground behind were covered with snakes. Henry leaped to his feet as he struck the ground, and seizing a stick, whacked right and left for his life. Wherever, he struck he could not fail to hit a snake. He waded through the myriad of squirming serpents, working his stick like a flail on a threshing floor until he cleared the hissing mass, and then he ran with all the speed he could muster for the barn, which the horses had already reached.

The team was none the worse for the run, though it took some time to get the machine righted. It was literally covered with ground rattlesnakes. chine righted. It was literally covered with ground rattlesnakes. The heads and bodies of twenty-six rattlesnakes were counted, and Henry estimates that there must have been 200 in the set.

The next day thirty rattlers were killed up Gee brook, about four miles from the village, and a big one on Beer's flat, near where Vail had his encounter. KEEP SNAKES AS PETS. Ten Foot Reptiles Used to Drive Away the Rats From Houses in Brazil.

"There is a pet snake in nearly every house in Brazil," said a Chicagoan who has returned from a journey through that country. "They keep them just as we do cats or dogs, and, indeed, for much the same purpose, using them to kill the rats at night. The snakes are a species of boa from ten to fifteen feet long, and are perfectly harmless to mankind, while they are quite affectionate and, like cats, become attached to the house where they are kept. These snakes are sold in the markets, where I bought one that died on the voyage from Rio Janeiro to New York. "A scientist, to whom I spoke of these "A scientist, to whom I spoke of these snakes, told me that no snakes are really dangerous to man. He said that never had a snake attacked a man unless the man had first attacked it. The reptile is defensive, but not offensive, and has no desire to pick a quarrel. But if you tread on a snake the thing cannot know that your intentions are not inimical to its welfare. So I always avoid snakes."

#### THE JUDGE'S DAUGHTER. She Succeeded in Making Her Father Wish She Were Married.

From the Chicago Post. The judge's daughter was in one of her thoughtful moods, and the judge was naturally nervous. He knew what those moods portended, for had he not been tripped up as a result of them on previous occasions? "Papa," she said at last, "I wish you would enlighten me in regard to a little legal problem that has been bothering me

for some time."

The judge sighed and put down his paper. He knew that there was no use battling against fate. He was in for trouble and he would have to make the best of it. "What is it?" he asked.

"It's the case of this Miss Tillinghast, the artist, who undertook to put some stained glass angels in a memorial window, and who has had to sue for the contract price

son turned upon its new enemy, but thinking probably that it had won sufficient lory for one day, it rolled over to the dige of the raft and disappeared with a circ of its tail that sent showers of water ver its antagonists, Mr. Boyett was secrely bruised and for several days hould hardly walk.

The tarpon is a lively fish, and his captor liways has next increased by the summer of the many has been captored in the tarpon is a lively fish, and his captor liways has instance known where it sought but and defeated man in his own element.

CATFISH STING CAUSES DEATH.

While Fishing Three Weeks ago a Boy Received a Silight Puncture, This captor in lively and been captored by the Roots of a Tee, it Grew a Strangely Misshapera, Distorted Thing.

A few weeks ago, and nothing was thought of the wound at the time.

An EXTRAORDINARY FISH.

Imprisoned by the Roots of a Tree, it Grew a Strangely Misshapera, Distorted Thing.

A few weeks ago one of the most extraordinary fish ever known came to light in Devonshire, England. It was a cliub, found in a muddy pool, and certainly it was a hideous thing as one could well imagine. It was imprisoned in a son could well imagine. It was imprisoned in a sort of the lad.

An extraordinary fish ever known came to light in Devonshire, England. It was a cliub, found in a muddy pool, and certainly in Misshapera, Distorted Thing.

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An extraordinary fish ever known came to light in Devonshire, England in the death of the lad.

An extraordinary fish ever known came to light in Devonshire, England. It was a cliub, found in a

was a hideous thing as one could well imagine. It was imprisoned in a sort of cage formed of the roots of an elm tree that projected under the water, and it had

LIST OF UNCLAIMED LETTERS Remaining in the Postoffice at Kansas City, Mo., October 6th,

1897.

Persons calling for these letters will please say they are advertised.

Free delivery of letters at the residence of addressed may be secured by observ-ing the following rules: Direct letters plainly to street and number.
Give writer's full name and request answers to be directed accordingly.

Ladles' List. Adams Lura Adams Mary Aiman Ella Alban Jennie Albine Tima (3) Aldennan Della Allen Mrs M Alstrom Miss L Andrews Frankle Anderson Lucy Anderson Rosa Anderson Eliza Ango Madgaline

Breese Mrs (2)
Brown Eliza
Brooks May
Brown Omilia
Brown Kate
Browning Mrs W P
Bundy Bettle
Burger Mrs J M
Burges Lizzie
Burt Mrs Meree
Burk Lucy
Butts Lillian J D A Batles Fanle Battles Fanle
Balley Queen
Bentan Florence
Berry Mrs
Berker Minnie
Blakey Mary
Bond Mrs Wm H
Brown Mary B
Bowen Ninna
Bown Mrs W H
Bown Mrs W H
Bown Mary
Brown Anna

Coates Molie
Collens Mattie
Collins Ethel
Colton Elanor
Coman Wynn
Cook Cora
Cooper Lizzle A
Cooper Lizzle A
Cooper Martha
Cox Grace
Coughlan Maggie
Currle Ida
Cross Lenora D

L Dodds Marguerite Ed-Donaldson Lottie Dunbar Mrs Frank Dwyer Annie Dayton Mary wards Davis Bessie Dempsey Annie

Ellis Jennie Ellis Mattie Ensel Mrs Leop Evans Mrs Henry Edwards Annie Edwards Mrs C B Elese Josephine Elliott Lillie Farrell Mame Ferris Mable Farris Nannie Fay Mrs O O Field Miss C Findley Mrs Florence Belle Foster Florence

Genz Caroline Gordon Mrs A L Graham Mary Gray Nancy Gray Orie Grant Mrs Grant Emma Grant Maria Griffith Evalyn Greffith Eva Bell Hedgecock Lizzle
Hendrix Florence
Henry Susie
Hodges Pearl

Hallet Mrs
Young (3)
Hawturos Lulu
Hardy Jennie
Harlan Lucy
Harken Mrs R S
Harrugan Flora
Hatch Waller
Harriegan Flora
Hatch Maggle
Hayes Mrs L A
Head Ella
Heady Lucy
Hearny Lucy Hoover Ida
Hoss Mari
Howell Mrs E B
Hull Minta
Hultz Bertha
Hueston Mrs Julie
Hunter Mrs M
Hyer Mrs J T Johnson Mamle Jones Jennie Jones Mrs C E Jones Mrs L Jones Mrs H L Jones Jennie

Jackson Katie Iameson Cecil Johnson Nannie Johns Nellie Johns Salia Johnson Mrs Beky

Kadmus Mrs Charley King Annie S Keating Maria Klespie Miss Kennedy Ella Kramer Bertha Leutz Kate Lewro Fannie Lieberson Mable Light Mrs Eugenie

Lakin Julia
Lane Kate W
Langimus Mary
Larbark Rosa
Laughlin Mary
Lawson Gertle
Lebuwsky Ida
Lefferty Lizzie Losee Florence Lusas Grace Lucus Cellia

McDonald Gertle McDonald Maggie McTaren Mary McGlun Birdie McMahon Mertle McNull Bessie

Mack Berky
Mahon Jennie
Mallers Sarah
Marshal Eliza
Marshall Eugene
Martin Mrs J W
Matherson Mrs Jas
Mengo Mrs Cun
Mezger Emelle L
Miller Agness (2) Miller Mrs E C
Miller Eva (2)
Miller Tillle
Miller Hazel
Muniun Hannah
Moore Mrs E H
More May
Moynihen Mrs E A
Maxon Mrs A E

Page Mrs J A
Palmer Mrs G T
Patten Flora
Patson Nanie
Peterson Hanna
Powell Lula Pleasant Jossie

Richardson Maggie Romayne Mrs F E (2) Reidl Mary A Riggs Anna Roach Nellie M Roberts Maggie

Sadler Belle
Sanders Mrs D P
Sanderson Mattle D
Sawyer Jane
Sapp Lina
Schmidt Fredericka
Schwalu Lena
Scott Mrs C A
Sheffey Omia
Shoul Zua Morton
Shroyer Miss M L
Suninors Alma

Thyer Nellie Turner Alice G Tompson Mary Tyler Nellie Tautroy Bellie O Taylor Frances K Taylor Miss L E Thomas Hattle

Ulmer Mrs J E Waldron Nana Waldorf Birdie Warinner Lucy Washington Katle Watson Mrs S S Wheeler Mrs A White Rosle Wilcoren Lou Will Clara M Williams Lottle
Williams Mrs L A
Williams Emma E
Williams Sallie M
Williams Mary
Willis Mame
Willis Mame
Wilson Jose B
Wortharlt Dolle

Younkin Effic Gentlemen's List.

Anderson Alex Anderson C Anderson Henry Anderson Jno Anderson Orien F Annous Otis Atwell H M Addams Dr C C Akin Paul C Allbright John Allen Charley Aliway Melvin Amy Ernest (2)

Bray W E
Briant Henry O
Brown Fred
Brown J J
Brown J W
Bruce W H
Brush Geo W Barker J L Buck Grant (2) Buck W G Buckus C W Buford M Bell Arthur (2) Burke Nazo
Burnum Wm H
Burtly Albert
Burton W A H
Bushman D
Butterfield Robie
Butcher Clyde

Comer W L
Commins Marvine
Council Ben
Cook Millard
Copher Bud
Cox Henry
Crow J W
Currens Joseph
Curry Thos M
Curry T M
Curtin A W Cain Owen T

Denison Frank
Doherty W A
Dowell G W
Drake E J
Dudgeon Edgar
Dunn Edd Davenport Wm H Dean Silas H

Earle E T
Elder J
Elder W J
Emery Walter Evers J E
Evers W P
Everett Geo
Ewing Frank
Ewing Wilson Fader Bert Fannin Frank Fenske Robert Ferren H A Fischer Chas Fleischmann M Frazer M Fridiker S Gales George Gaivin Dennis Gaskill E S Gillaspie William Gillson Geo W Goodrich W H Graham, C R Graham, C R Grange Agust Graves Sam Greefus H C

Green Philo P Grigg R G Grounds Henry Gruz Herman Hibbs Ernest Hill J O Hill S T Ham A O
Harbard M H
Hardesty Chas F
Harding Ben
Harkins W H
Harris J Hill S T
Hixont C
Hobart Fred R
Hosgatt H
Holdworth John
Holliday C F
Hollingworth E (
Hood Arthur R
Hook Matt
Hopper Marion
Houvan E C
Howe Thomas
Hubbell F W
Hughes Geo
Hunter Dr Harrison J Hart L B

Hart L B
Hartman Jas
Harvey J
Harwood Hall
Hay Frank W (2)
Heald S A
Heath John Henry
Heckelmann B F
Herndon E W
Henderson Jas Jackson M A
Johnson Geo A
Johnson H A
Johnson Hes
Johnson Will
Johnson William Jones John L Jones J J Jones Logan Jones T T Judd Willie

Kauffman Geo H Kellett Dr Kelly Jas Kempstoe W King J L A Klein Edward Krieger G E Kuhiman L F

Lacari Louis

Lockhart Geo M Long Geo A Lorithan Arthur McCormick C W (2)
McCullough F 8
McIntire Walter 8
McIntyre J F
McNeal Jack
McNeal Jack McBell G F
McCorkhill A D
McCarthy Dan'l
McClannahan Louis
McClintock W C
McClung C L

Magmer Earnest A
Malles John
Malleski Henry
Manning J K
Marks Ed
Marsh Arhur
Martin F B
Martin P
Mason C M
Mastin J
Masterson A P
Meek H E
Merritt James
Milan Clifton S Miller George Miller John E Miller M Minor George Moore Henry Moore John Moore John
Morgan J Burr
Mott Chas
Mowfsy F W
Mulligan Frank
Murphy J P
Myers John
Myers William
Myers Mr

Oliver Phil C J'Brien John

Pilman J A
Pollock Herbert
Potter H E
Powell Chas
Powell Professor
Price A F
Price J L
Proctor C L Palfer Stearen
Palodimar N
Pardee H A
Petterson Johan
Patterson S M
Petrass J M
Pettigrew Henry
Philbert Cyprian
Pingfrey Dr Quigg J R

Ray John
Raiff Major F
Rambo Wm B
Ramsey Charles
Redding Ronnie (2)
Redding R R
Reed George
Reynolds E L
Richards John
Riede Charley
Riggs Frank E Riley J B
Roach D
Robb Theodore
Robertson J W
Robinson A J
Rolling Robert
Ronall John
Ross Rev J F
Roy Tom
Ruggles Bernie
Ryan C

Sargent O H
Saunders J William
Sawyer William
Schiller Jno A
Schultz Henry
Schupp O E
Scott Herbert
Sears Henry L Smith H C Smith Lincoln Smith J Howa Smith Jef D Smith J A Smith Wilson Soward W T Soward Frank Sears Henry L
Seely R C
Selkinger John
Sharman Mr
Shars Johnie
Shiredan Mike
Shirley Will
Shuck Arch
Shulse W R
Sipe R B
Smith Charles
Smith George T Soward W T Souder Frank W Spartman Lewis C Spealman Frank Stark James J Stark James J Steadman Edward Steele Richard Stephens James Stevens Charlle Strode W T Sullivan William

Sullivan William St Clair Walter Tanz Franz
Teel Lee
Thomas C C
Thomas David
Thomas E H
Thomas L
Thomas Lan
Thomas M

Unger Charles F Vincenzo Albert

White George
Whittaker Geo
Wiglesworth T Garnett
Williams E L
Wills Frank
Wilson C
Winkleman P M
Wissman Geo
Wolever Jack
Wolfe Clarence B
Wright Charles Waindorff C B
Walker Harry
Walker J
Wallace J H
Werer Ike
Waters Chance
Watrous J W
Weaver William
Weber Chas
Welch Dr A J
Welis Byron
White J M
White Fred O

Zempko, John Signora Vincenzo Alfonso Lebeto Terrara Italian. Packages. Kesler C H Winstow
Top Kate E Miscellaneous.

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Co
K C School Supply
Co
K C Mo Glass & National Syrup Refin

R C Mo Glass & National Syrap Rein Paint Co Genl Manager Elec-tric Light Power Plant St Ry D W. Block Packing tor Co Co
Rears & Robinson Prairie State Incuba-tor Co STATION A.

Gentlemen's. Alken — Claffin Fred Davis Ben Grisg Charles Hummell J F Jorden Andrew Kain T H Kirk J D McClain M C
Plowman Jones
Rees J G
Scott Harry
15½ W 10
Turner A L
Winslow A

Ladies'. Hymes Cecilia Lewis Lizzie Mays Mrs Tennie Richey Suses Williams Mrs May

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